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AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC ATLAS
PRIORITY CERCLA HAZARDOUS WASTE SITES

VOLUME 5

EPA Region 5

by

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#### FOREWORD

This atlas update provides aerial photographic documentation of additional U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region 5 priority hazardous waste sites eligible for remedial response actions under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA). The atlas is intended to serve as a reference document and planning guide for hazardous waste site cleanup under CERCLA.

This atlas update covers sites designated as eligible on the National Priorities List (NPL) of September 1984. The atlas consists of a series of site location maps and color photographs with photo overlays showing site boundaries. The boundaries shown indicate the general location of the sites and are not intended to denote legal property lines or ownership nor EPA determinations of the extent of the site. A brief site description, extracted from EPA document HW-8.1 Hazardous Waste Site Descriptions, National Priorities List, August 1983, is also provided. The atlas will be updated as additional sites are proposed for inclusion on the NFL.

The EPA's Environmental Monitoring Systems Laboratory in Las Vegas, Nevada, maintains an index to available aerial photographic data for these priority sites.

#### CONTENTS

Foreword	Page ii
VOLUME 1	
ILLINOIS (IL) Acme Solvent Reclaiming, Incorporated, Morristown, IL Belvidere Municipal Landfill, Belvidere, IL Byron Salvage Yard, Byron, IL Cross Brothers Pail Recycling, Pembroke Township, IL Galesburg/Koppers, Galesburg, IL	1 2 3 4
Johns-Manville Corp., Waukegan, IL  La Salle Electrical Utilities, La Salle, IL  Outboard Marine Corp., Waukegan, IL  Velsicol Chemical Corp. (Marshall Plant), Marshall, IL	6 7 8 10
INDIANA (IN)	
American Chemical Service, Griffith, IN	11 12 14
Fisher-Calo, La Porte, IN	16 17
Lemon Lane Landfill, Bloomington, IN	13 18 19
MIDCO I, Gary, IN	20 21
Ninth Avenue Dump, Gary, IN	2.2 1.5 2.3
Reilly Tar & Chemical Corp., Indianapolis, IN	24 25
Wedzeb Enterprises, Inc., Lebanon, IN	26
VOLUME 2	
MICHIGAN (MI) Anderson Development Co., Adrian, MI	27
Auto Ion Chemicals, Inc., Kalamazoo, MI	28 29 30
Butterworth No. 2 Landfill, Grand Rapids, MI	31
Charlevoix Municipal Well, Charlevoix, MI	33

MINNESOTA (MN) CONT'D.						
LeHillier/Mankato, LeHillier/Mankato, MN						77
MacGillis & Gibbs Co./Bell Lumber & Pole Co., New Brighton,						78
Morris Arsenic Dump, Morris, MN						79
NL Industries/Taracorp/Golden Auto, St. Louis Park, MN						80
New Brighton/Arden Hills, Ramsey County, MN						81
Nutting Truck & Caster Co., Faribault, MN						82
Oakdale Dump, Oakdale, MN						83
Perham Arsenic, Perham, MN	•	٠	•	•	•	84
Reilly Tar & Chemical Corp., St. Louis Park, MN	•	•	•	•	•	85
St. Louis River, St. Louis County, MN						86
St. Regis Paper Co., Cass Lake, MN	•	•	•	•	•	87
Union Scrap, Minneapolis, MN	•	•	•	•	•	88
Washington County Landfill, Lake Elmo, MN	•	•	•	•	•	89
Whittaker Corp., Minneapolis, MN						90
whiteaker corp., Minneaports, MN	•	•	•	•	•	90
VOLUME 5						
VOLUME 5						
OHIO (OH)						
						91
Allied Chemical & Ironton Coke, Ironton, OH	•	•	•	•	•	
Arcanum Iron & Metal, Darke County, OH	-	•	•	•	•	92
Big D Campground, Kingsville, OH	•	•	•	•	•	93
Bowers Landfill, Circleville, OH	٠	•	•	•	•	94
Buckeye Reclamation, St. Clairsville, OH						95
Chem-Dyne Corporation, Hamilton, OH	•	•	•	•		96
Coshocton Landfill, Franklin Township, OH	•	•	•	-	•	97
E. H. Schilling Landfill, Hamilton Township, OH						98
Fields Brook, Ashtabula, OH						99
Fultz Landfill, Jackson Township, OH						100
Laskin/Poplar Oil Co., Jefferson Township, OH						101
Miami County Incinerator, Troy, OH						102
Nease Chemical, Salem, OH						103
New Lyme Landfill, New Lyme, OH						104
Old Mill, Rock Creek, OH	•			-		105
Powell Road Landfill, Dayton, OH						106
Pristine, Inc., Reading, OH						107
Skinner Landfill, West Chester, OH		•				108
South Point Plant, South Point, OH						109
United Scrap Lead Co., Inc., Troy, OH						110
Zanesville Well Field, Zanesville, OH						111
JOLUME 6						
WISCONSIN (WI)						
City Disposal Corp. Landfill, Dunn, WI						112
Delavan Municipal Well No. 4, Delavan, WI						113
Eau Claire Municipal Well Field, Eau Claire, WI						114
Janesville Ash Beds, Janesville, WI						115
Janesville Old Landfill, Janesville, WI						116
Kohler Co. Landfill, Kohler, WI						117
MONTOL CO. MONTOLIN MONTOLINE			100	170	157	

W	ISCONSIN (WI) CONT'D.	
	Lauer 1 Sanitary Landfill, Menomonee Falls, WI	8
	Lemberger Transport & Recycling, Inc., Franklin Township, WI 12	0
	Master Disposal Service, Inc., Landfill, Brookfield, WI	1
	Mid-State Disposal, Inc., Landfill, Cleveland Township, WI 12	2
	Moss-American Co., Inc. (Kerr McGee Oil Co.), Milwaukee, WI 12	3
	Muskego Sanitary Landfill, Muskego, WI	4
	Northern Engraving Co., Sparta, WI	5
	Oconomowoc Electroplating Co., Inc., Ashippun, WI	6
	Omega Hills North Landfill, Germantown, WI	9
	Onalaska Municipal Landfill, Onalaska, WI	7
	Schmalz Dump, Harrison, WI	8
	Scrap Processing Co., Inc., Medford, WI	9
	Waste Research & Reclamation Co., Eau Claire, WI	0
	Wheeler Pit, Janesville, WI	1

### DESCRIPTION ALLIED CHEMICAL & IRONTON COKE Ironton, Ohio

Map Reference: USGS Topographic Quadrangle: Ironton, Ohio

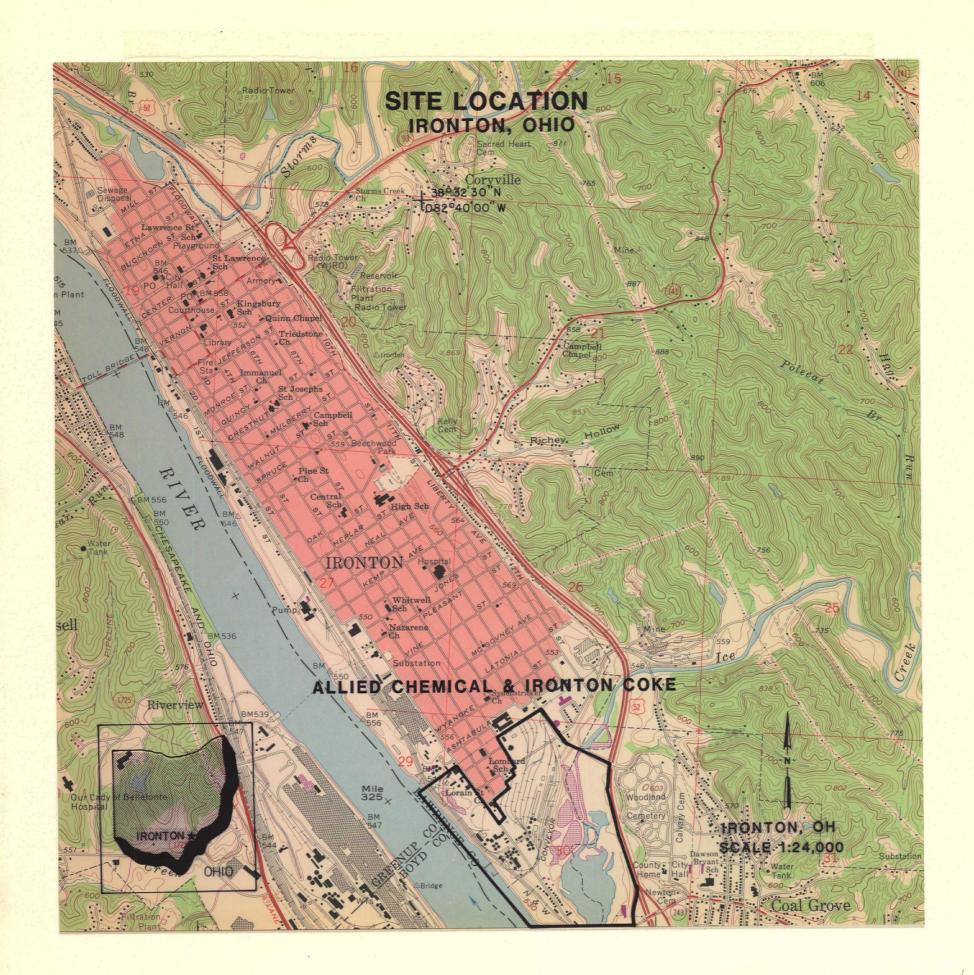
Scale: 1:24,000

Geographic Coordinates: 38°30'55"N 082°39'30"W

County: Lawrence Township 1N Range 18W Section 30

EPA ID No.: OHD 043730217

The Allied Chemical & Ironton Coke site covers 40 acres in Ironton, Lawrence County, Ohio. It involves two adjacent industrial facilities that use lagoons to hold hazardous wastes on their properties. Hazardous wastes such as lime sludge and tar sludge located between the two facilities are suspected of contaminating ground water. Studies detected ammonia, chloride, cyanides, phenols, and thiocyanates in ground water, creating a potential for affecting local wells. There is also a potential for contamination of the Ohio River and Ice Creek, which supply municipal drinking water.





## DESCRIPTION ARCANUM IRON & METAL Darke County, Ohio

Map Reference: USGS Topographic Quadrangle: Arcanum, Ohio

Scale: 1:24,000

Geographic Coordinates: 39°58'55"N 084°32'57"W

County: Darke Township 8N Range 3E Section 9

EPA ID No.: OHD 017506171

The Arcanum Iron & Metal site covers 10 acres in Arcanum, Darke County, Ohio. The facility has been in the scrap metal/recycling business since the early 1960s. It now recycles lead batteries. Large piles of battery casings, lead, and lead oxides are on the property, as well as standing pools of acid wastes. Acid overflow from this operation has killed both fish and vegetation in Painter Creek, downstream of the site. Arcanum's water supply is furnished by wells within 1 mile of the site, and private wells are also nearby. In October 1979, the State entered into a Consent Decree with the owner to clean up the site, but the results were not satisfactory. The defendant subsequently was found in contempt of the Darke County Court of Common Pleas, but the site has not been cleaned up.







#### DESCRIPTION BOWERS LANDFILL Circleville, Ohio

Map Reference: USGS Topographic Quadrangle: Circleville & Ashville, Ohio

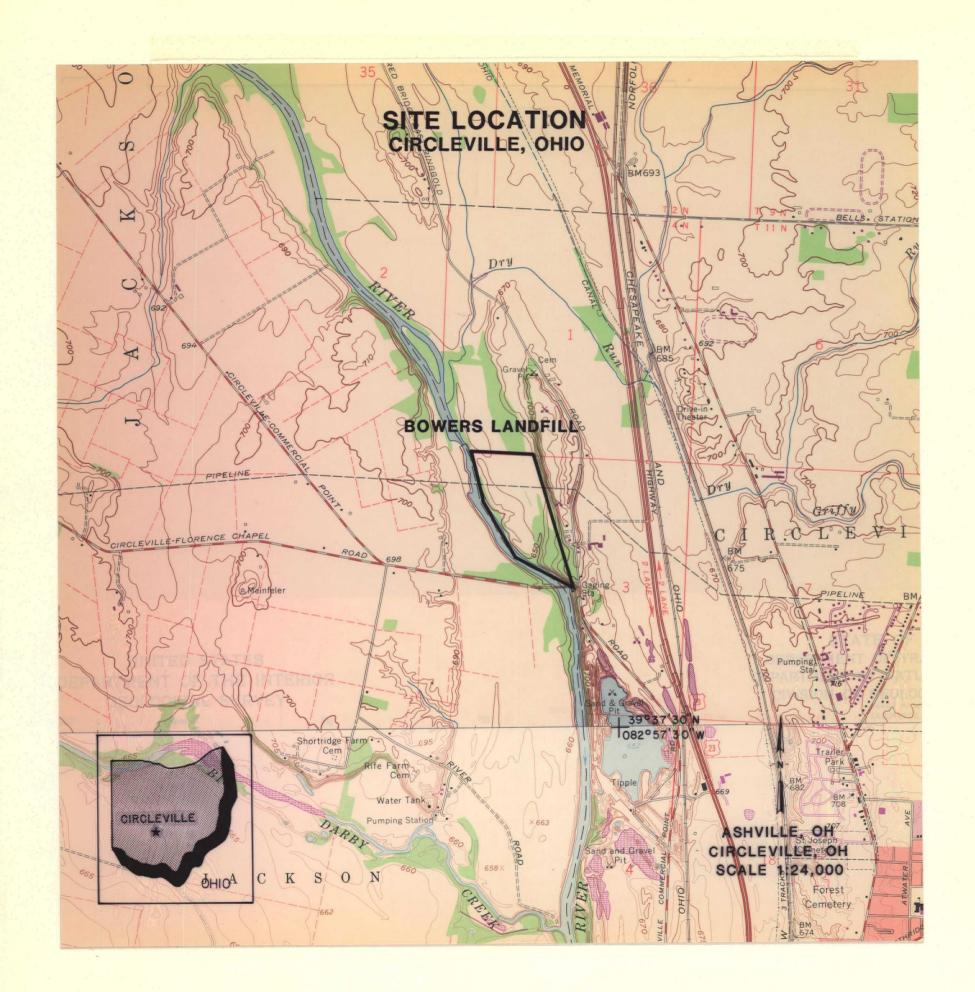
Scale: 1:24,000

Geographic Coordinates: 39°38'15"N 082°57'55"W

County: Pickaway Township 4N Range 22W Section 3

EPA ID No.: OHD 980509616

Bowers Landfill, also known as Island Road Landfill, covers 80 acres about 1 mile north of Circleville, Ohio, within the Scioto River floodplain. The site is situated over a very productive aquifer (capable of yields of 1,000 gallons per minute) that supplies both industrial and domestic water. In 1958, a gravel pit started operations on the site. Shortly thereafter, a landfilling operation started in which soil from the nearby pit was used to cover refuse dumped on top of the existing surface. Little is known of the initial years of the landfill, but from 1963 to 1968, it accepted organic and inorganic chemicals and general domestic and industrial refuse. In response to a Congressional inquiry, two local chemical manufacturers stated that in excess of 7,500 tons of chemical waste (physical state and concentrations unknown) had been disposed of at this site. In July 1980, EPA identified toluene and ethylbenzene in water from the landfill.





## DESCRIPTION BUCKEYE RECLAMATION St. Clairsville, Ohio

Map Reference: USGS Topographic Quadrangle: Lansing, Ohio

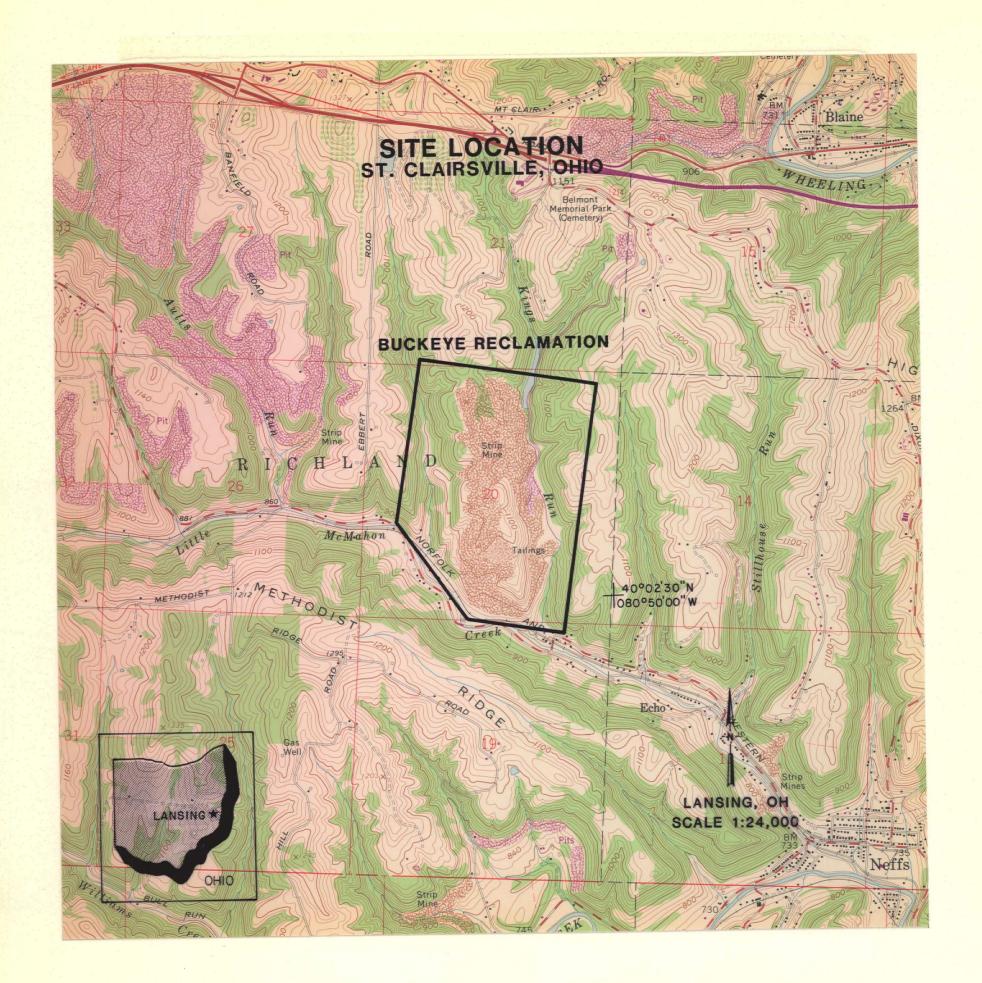
Scale: 1:24,000

Geographic Coordinates: 40°02'50"N 080°50'30"W

County: Belmont Township 6N Range 3W Section 20

EPA ID No.: OHD 980509657

The Buckeye Reclamation site, a former strip mine, covers 50 acres near St. Clairsville, Belmont County, Ohio. It was licensed as a sanitary landfill but also accepted industrial wastes, including sludges and liquids, without State approval. Industrial wastes were dumped into permeable mining wastes. The slopes of the filled area are steep, and the mining wastes used for cover are eroding. Substantial amounts of leachate from the rear of the site have entered a stream adjacent to a private home. The site has polluted McMahon Creek, which may be used for recreational purposes. There is potential to contaminate local wells.







#### DESCRIPTION CHEM-DYNE CORPORATION Hamilton, Ohio

Map Reference: USGS Topographic Quadrangle: Hamilton, Ohio

Scale: 1:24,000

Geographic Coordinates: 39°24'08"N 084°33'15"W

County: Butler Township 1N Range 3E Section 2

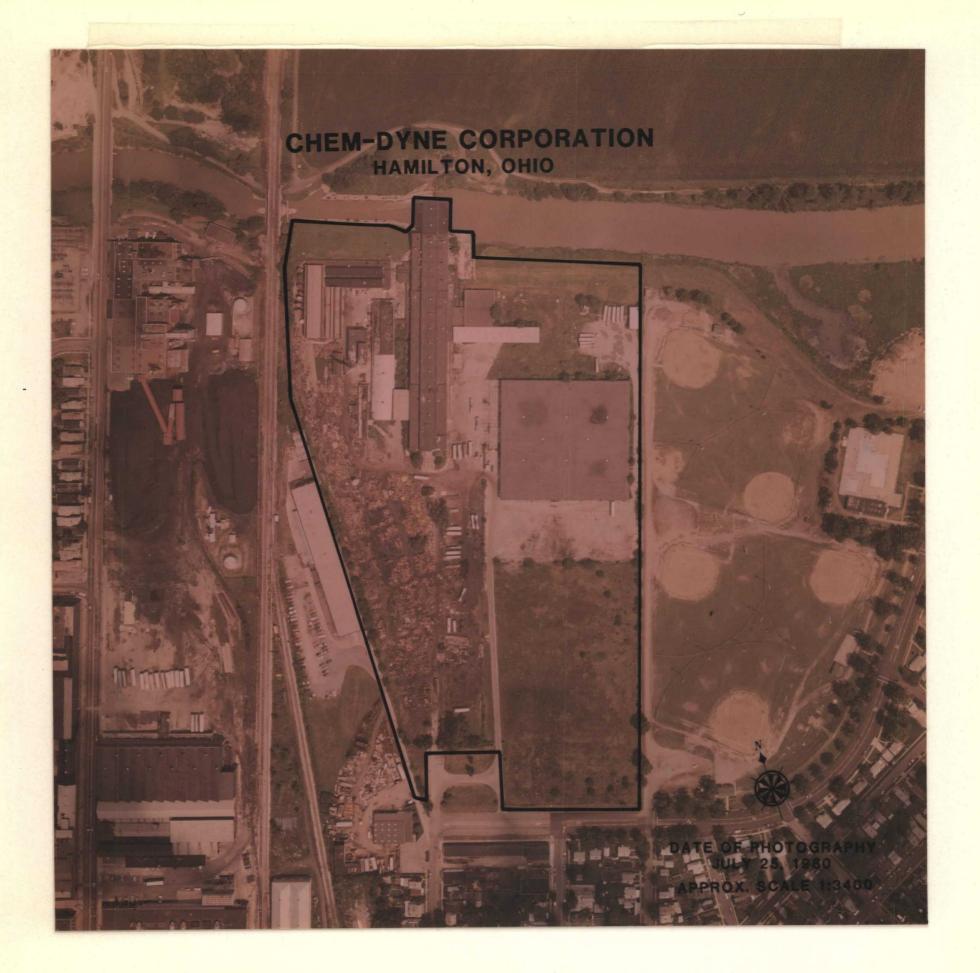
EPA ID No.: OHD 074727793

Chem-Dyne Corporation began operating a chemical waste transfer, disposal, and storage facility on a 10-acre site in Hamilton, Ohio, in 1975. The facility handled a variety of wastes, including pesticides, PCBs, polybrominated biphenyls, TRIS, lab packs, acids, resins, solvents, heavy metals, and cyanides. Fires, explosions, and fish kills have occurred from the facility's operations. Contamination of air, soil, surface water, and ground water have been documented.

In July 1979, a stipulation and judgment entry was filed in State court requiring, among other things, that all material be removed from the site by July 1980. In February 1980, the State court appointed a receiver to direct, manage, and control the assets and business activities of Chem-Dyne and to carry out the stipulation.

In May 1980, EPA used \$22,000 made available under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act to stabilize, remove, and dispose of 17 potentially explosive drums. The State has spent \$300,000 on site cleanup.





## DESCRIPTION COSHOCTON LANDFILL Franklin Township, Ohio

Map Reference: USGS Topographic Quadrangle: Wills Creek, Ohio

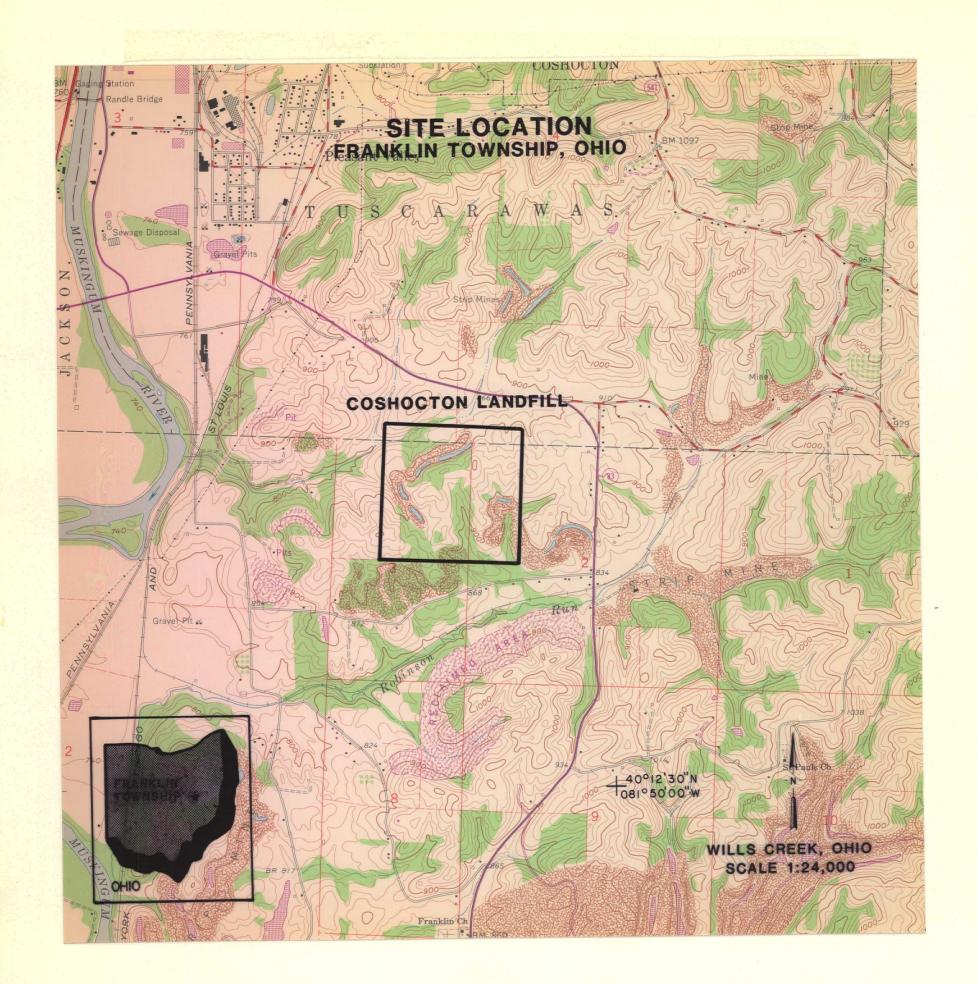
Scale: 1:24,000

Geographic Coordinates: 40°13'30"N 081°50'55"W

County: Coshocton Township 4N Range 6W Section 3

EPA ID No.: OHD 980509830

The Coshocton Landfill covers 50 acres in Franklin Township, Coshocton County, Ohio. From 1969 to 1979, the site was operated by the City of Coshocton as a sanitary landfill. It also accepted industrial wastes, including (reportedly) paints, sewage, oily wastes, chlorinated organic solvents, PCBs, caustics, and various organic compounds and metals. After landfill operations stopped, surface coal mining started. Leachate is discharging to a tributary of the Muskingum River.





## DESCRIPTION E.H. SCHILLING LANDFILL Hamilton Township, Ohio

Map Reference: USGS Topographic Quadrangle: Ironton & Greenup, Ohio

Scale: 1:24,000

Geographic Coordinates: 38°34'21"N 082°45'20"W

County: Lawrence Township IN Range 19W Section 9

EPA ID No.: OHD 980509947

E.H. Schilling Landfill covers 5 acres in Hamilton Township, 4.5 miles downriver from Ironton, Ohio. The site, which was privately owned and operated, was licensed by the State to receive industrial waste. It operated from April 1972 until July 1980, when its license was revoked because it accepted liquid waste and failed to cover waste properly with soil. While the landfill was operating, hazardous substances entered surface water. After the landfill closed, the site was covered. Leachate is still migrating from the landfill, although the owner has attempted to contain the flow.





# DESCRIPTION FULTZ LANDFILL Jackson Township, Ohio

Map Reference: USGS Topographic Quadrangle: Byesville, Ohio

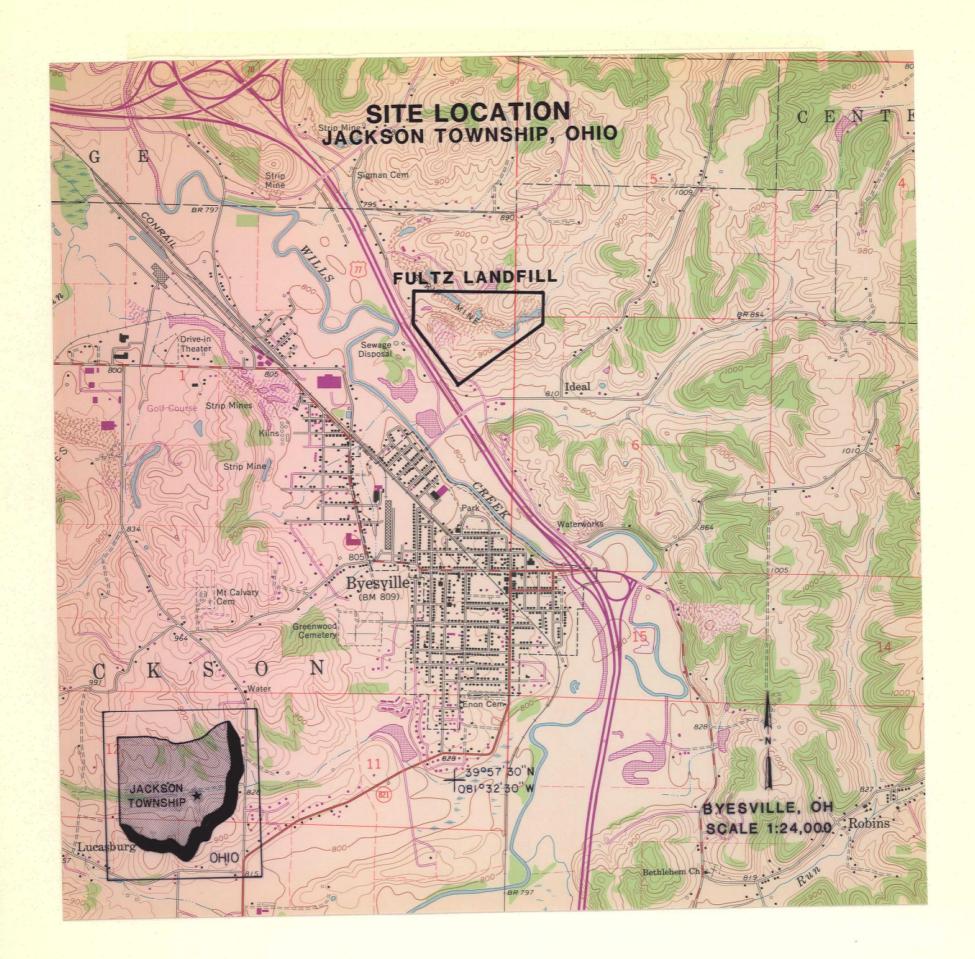
Scale: 1:24,000

Geographic Coordinates: 39°59'05"N 081°32'30"W

County: Guernsey Township 1N Range 3W Section 1,12

EPA ID No.: OHD 980794630

The Fultz Landfill covers 40 acres in Jackson Township, Guernsey County, Ohio. It is a privately-owned landfill that accepts a variety of industrial and commercial wastes. Contaminants (including ethylene glycol and methylene chloride) have been found in nearby Will's Creek. A trace of methylene chloride has also been found in Byesville's municipal water.







## DESCRIPTION LASKIN/POPLAR OIL CO. Jefferson Township, Ohio

Map Reference: USGS Topographic Quadrangle: Jefferson, Ohio

Scale: 1:24,000

Geographic Coordinates: 41°44'36"N 080°45'54"W

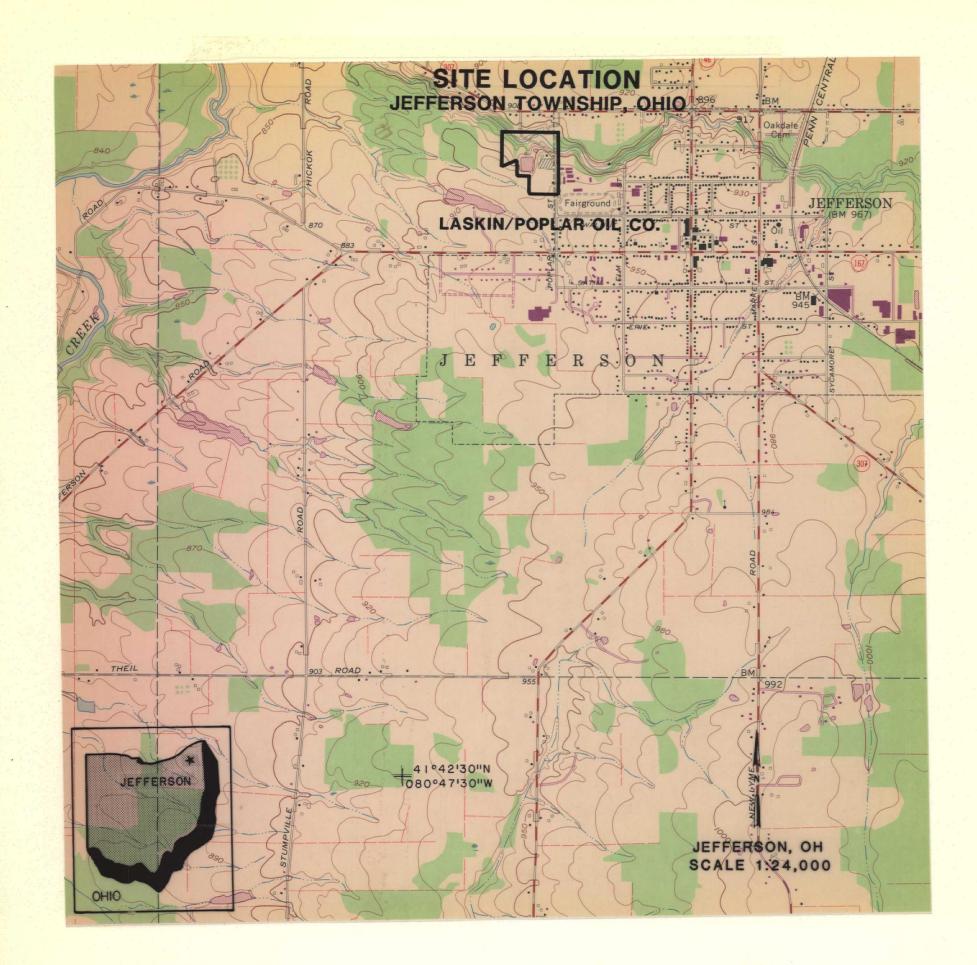
County: Ashtabula Township 11N Range 3W Section 20

EPA ID No.: OHD 061722211

The Laskin/Poplar Oil Co. Site covers 10 acres in Jefferson Township,
Ashtabula County, Ohio. It is an abandoned greenhouse and waste oil recovery
operation. Liquids stored in ponds and tanks contain heavy metals, PCBs, and other
organics. The tanks and ponds have the potential to overflow, leak, or collapse
because of poor construction and maintenance. Any contaminants released would enter
Cemetery Creek, which runs adjacent to the site. The creek, a tributary of the
Grand River, is the source of drinking water for 24,000 Ashtabula County residents.

In late 1980, following a discharge of oil into Cemetery Creek, emergency response funds under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act were used for cleanup and containment activities. In early 1981, emergency funds were needed to prevent oil from spilling into the creek. The cost of the two actions was \$479,000.

The Department of Justice, on behalf of EPA, brought a Federal civil action seeking injuncting relief against parties responsible for wastes at the site. This resulted in a suit in 1979 under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. A Consent Decree in 1980 committed the company to clean up the site. When it did not, \$1.2 million in CERCLA emergency funds were allocated to eliminate the threat posed by two open storage tanks and two large lagoons containing contaminated oil.





## DESCRIPTION MIAMI COUNTY INCINERATOR Troy, Ohio

Map Reference: USGS Topographic Quadrangle: Troy, Ohio

Scale: 1:24,000

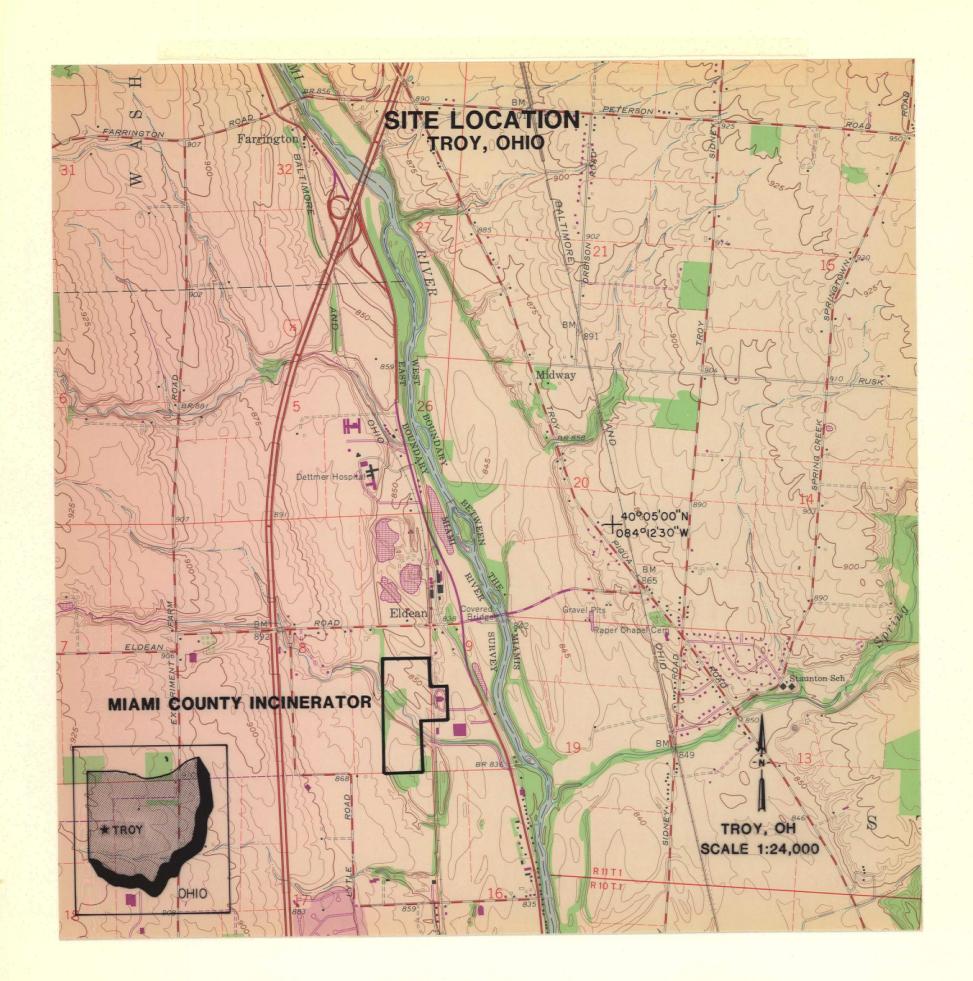
Geographic Coordinates: 40°04'27"N 084°13'27"W

County: Miami Township 5N Range 6E Section 9

EPA ID No.: OHD 980611800

The Miami County Incinerator and its associated landfill, owned and operated by the county, are located in Miami County, Ohio, 2 miles north of Troy and 1,500 feet west of the Great Miami River. When it opened in 1968, it was envisioned to be an environmentally safe, cost-effective disposal method for residential, commercial, and industrial wastes for 20 years. Nonburnables and incinerator residue were to be landfilled on the site. All landfilling operations stopped in 1978, and the site now serves as a transfer station for wastes that are disposed of elsewhere. A combination of poor geologic location and unsound disposal practices resulted in significant contamination to one of the most productive aquifers in Ohio. Solid wastes were landfilled within 6 feet of the water table. Scrubber water from the incinerator stacks and quench water from the ashes were discharged to an infiltration lagoon. Bulk liquid wastes (estimates vary from 104,000 to 150,000 drum equivalents) were allowed to percolate directly into the ground. It is believed that this practice was stopped in 1974.

Heavy metals, chlorinated hydrocarbons, and aromatic solvents contaminate the aquifer. The nearest residential wells are about 1,000 feet downgradient of polluted wells. Municipal wells serving 19,000 people are within 3 miles of the site.







DESCRIPTION
NEASE CHEMICAL
Salem, Ohio

Map Reference: USGS Topographic Quadrangle: Damascus, Ohio

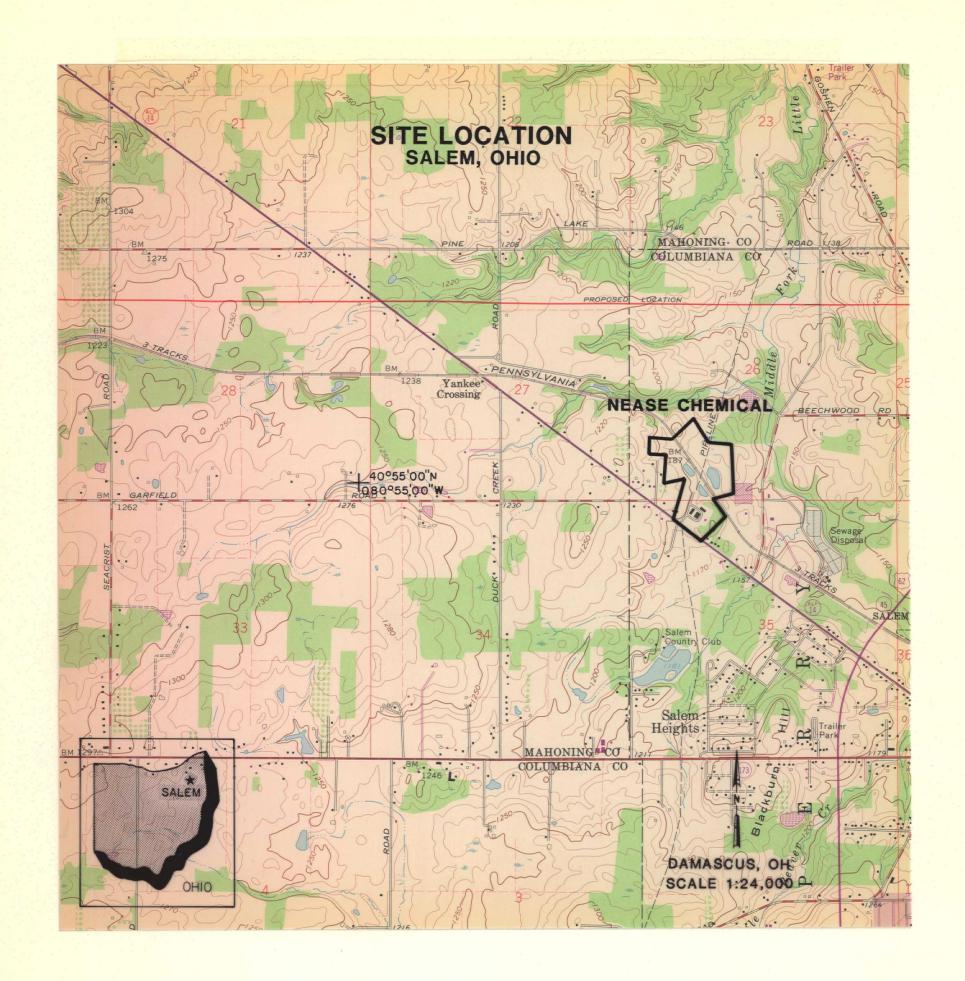
Scale: 1:24,000

Geographic Coordinates: 40°55'00"N 080°53'30"W

County: Mahoning Township 17N Range 4W Section 26,35

EPA ID No.: OHD 980610018

The Nease Chemical site occupies 20 acres in Salem, Mahoning County, Ohio. It manufactured chemicals such as pesticides and fire retardants from 1961 until 1973, when the State closed it because it discharged waste water illegally. While the plant was operating, process wastes were put into drums, which were then buried on-site. Also, wastes were placed in unlined lagoons as part of waste water treatment. The drums are leaking, and the lagoons are leaching. An on-site well and leachate from a lagoon contain organic compounds, including chlorinated organics.







# DESCRIPTION NEW LYME LANDFILL New Lyme, Ohio

Map Reference: USGS Topographic Quadrangle: Cherry Valley, Ohio

Scale: 1:24,000

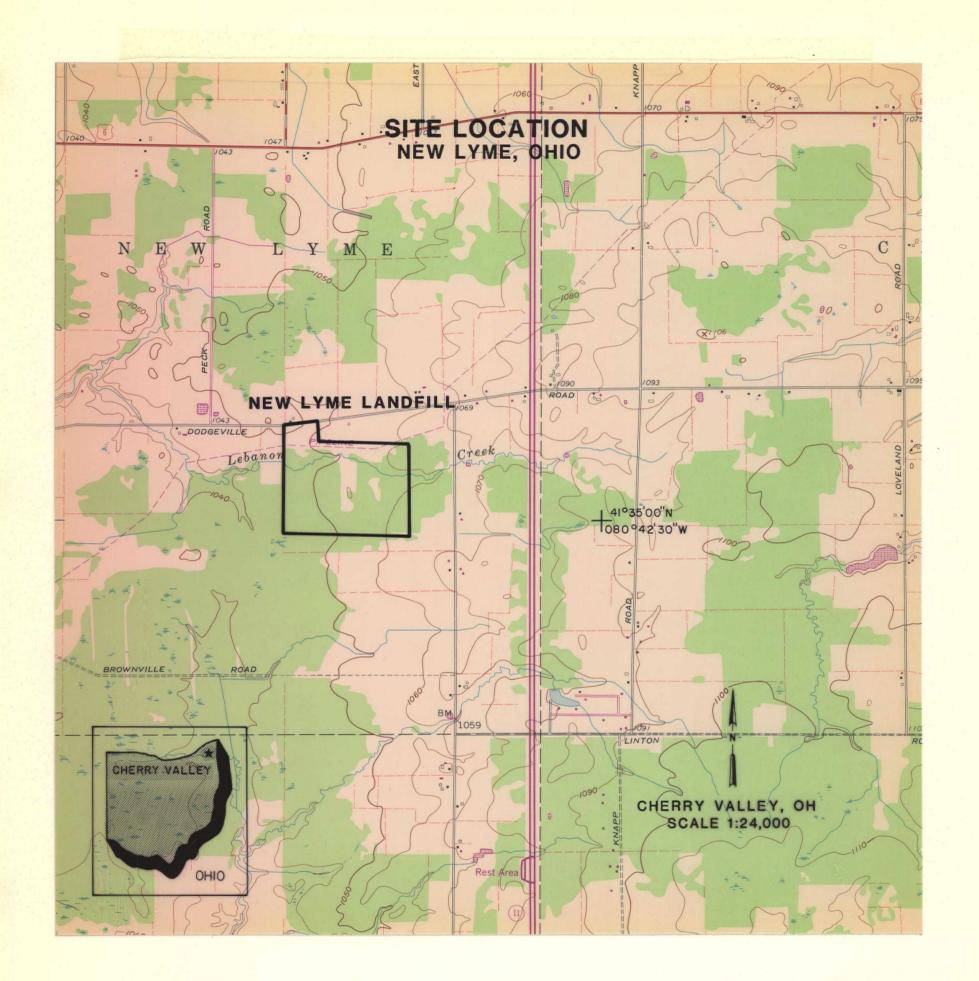
Geographic Coordinates: 41°35'05"N 080°43'45"W

County: Ashtabula Township 9N Range 3W Section 25

EPA ID No.: OHD 980794614

New Lyme Landfill occupies 40 acres in New Lyme, Ashtabula County, Ohio.

Detailed plans for the site to operate as a sanitary landfill were approved in May 1971. The county closed the site in 1978 because it was not complying with several landfill regulations. While in operation, the privately-owned site accepted some industrial wastes, including cyanide sludge in drums. Leachate, containing organics, discharges from two sides of the fill area, threatening surface waters. There is also concern that ground water might be contaminated by leachate from the landfill.







# DESCRIPTION OLD MILL Rock Creek, Ohio

Map Reference: USGS Topographic Quadrangle: Jefferson, Ohio

Scale: 1:24,000

Geographic Coordinates: 41°39'35"N 080°50'45"W
County: Ashtabula Township 10N Range 4W

EPA ID No.: OHD 980510200

The Old Mill site in Rock Creek, Ashtabula County, Ohio, consists of two adjacent areas: a former potting soil processing operation (1 acre) and a drum storage area (5 acres). About 1,400 drums of flammable hazardous substances, including resins, solvents, oils, and aqueous/acid materials, accumulated at the site. In 1980, the owner filed for bankruptcy. PCBs have been detected on the site, which is close to a school and several houses. The possibility of fire or explosion is a concern.

This site was first listed under the name "Rock Creek/Jack Webb."





## DESCRIPTION POWELL ROAD LANDFILL Dayton, Ohio

Map Reference: USGS Topographic Quadrangle: Dayton North, Ohio

Scale: 1:24,000

Geographic Coordinates: 39°50'00"N 084°09'38"W

County: Montgomery Township 2N Range 8E Section 33

EPA ID No.: OHD 000382663

Powell Road Landfill covers 67 acres in Dayton, Ohio. The privately-owned operation began in 1959 and is still active. Records indicate that for approximately 2 years, at least 250 drums of wastes, including strontium chromate and benzidine, were delivered to the site every month. The wastes, in solid, sludge, and liquid form, are toxic, persistent, flammable, and highly volatile. There is no evidence of the landfill being lined, and some containers are leaking.

Ground water nearby supplies private and public wells. The surface water is used for recreational purposes. The site is filled to about 30 feet above the surrounding area.







DESCRIPTION
PRISTINE, INC.
Reading, Ohio

Map Reference: USGS Topographic Quadrangle: Cincinnati East, Ohio

Scale: 1:24,000

Geographic Coordinates: 39°14'10"N 084°26'16"W

County: Hamilton Township 4 Range 1 Section 33

EPA ID No.: OHD 076773712

The Pristine, Inc., site covers 3 acres in Reading, Ohio. It borders on a railroad track with an adjacent trailer park and on the well field supplying Reading's water. Between November 1974 and June 1980, an incinerator for liquid wastes operated on the site. In April 1979, an inspection revealed the presence of 8,000 to 10,000 drums and 13 bulk storage tanks containing a wide variety of hazardous substances. Soil was contaminated, and there was the potential for contamination of ground water and surface water as well as for fires and explosions.

After the facility closed in June 1980 as a result of State enforcement actions, responsible parties reduced the wastes to 15 drums and some bulk wastes. Threats posed by the facility have been greatly reduced, but contaminated run-off to Mill Creek may still be a problem.







# DESCRIPTION SKINNER LANDFILL West Chester, Ohio

Map Reference: USGS Topographic Quadrangle: Glendale, Ohio

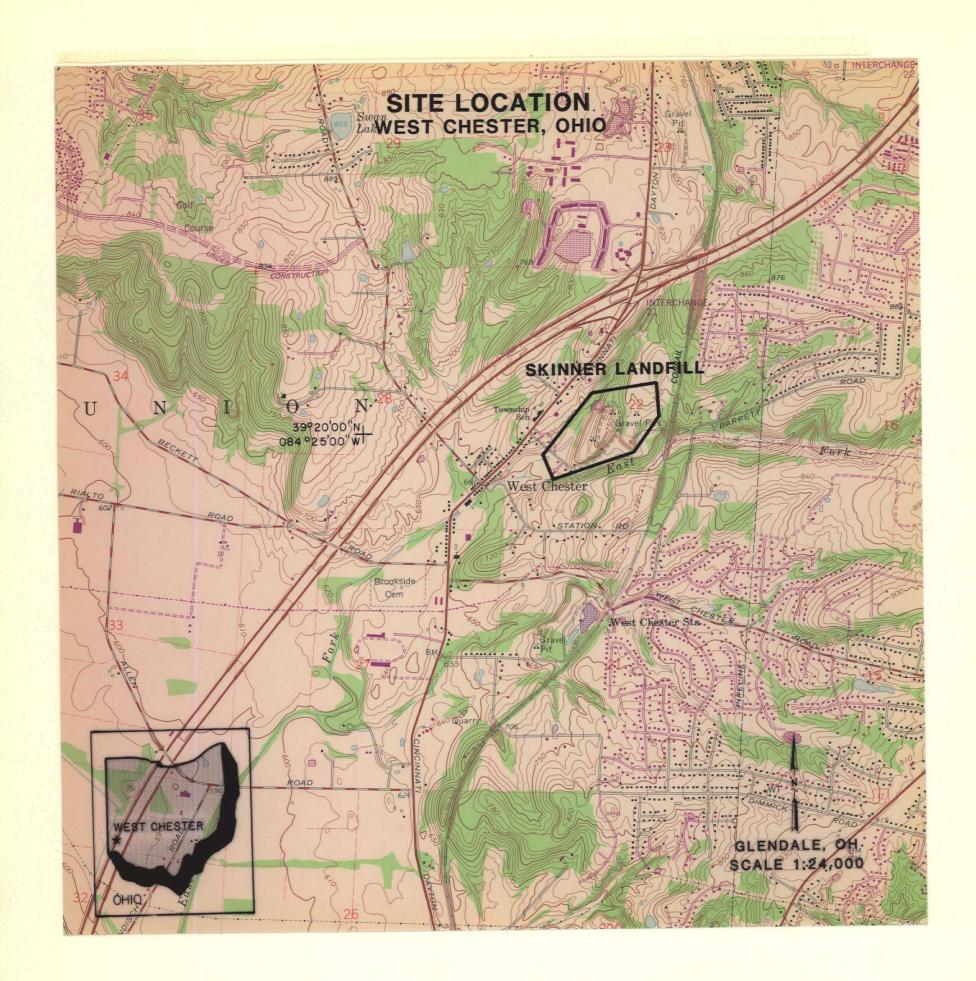
Scale: 1:24,000

Geographic Coordinates: 39°20'00"N 084°23'59"W
County: Butler Township 3 Range 2 Section 22

EPA ID No.: OHD 063963714

The Skinner Landfill covers 85 acres in West Chester, Ohio, on a ridge about 30 feet above the East Fork of Mill Creek. The privately-owned facility, which was never licensed, closed in the early 1970s. On-site are (1) about 100 drums containing a variety of chlorinated organics, other organics, and heavy metals and (2) a lagoon once used to dispose of similar bulk wastes. The owner indicated that old demolition bombs were also disposed of on-site.

Although no contaminants have been detected leaving the site at this time, the potential exists for contamination of private drinking wells and surface water.





DESCRIPTION
SOUTH POINT PLANT
South Point, Ohio

Map Reference: USGS Topographic Quadrangle: Catlettsburg, Ohio

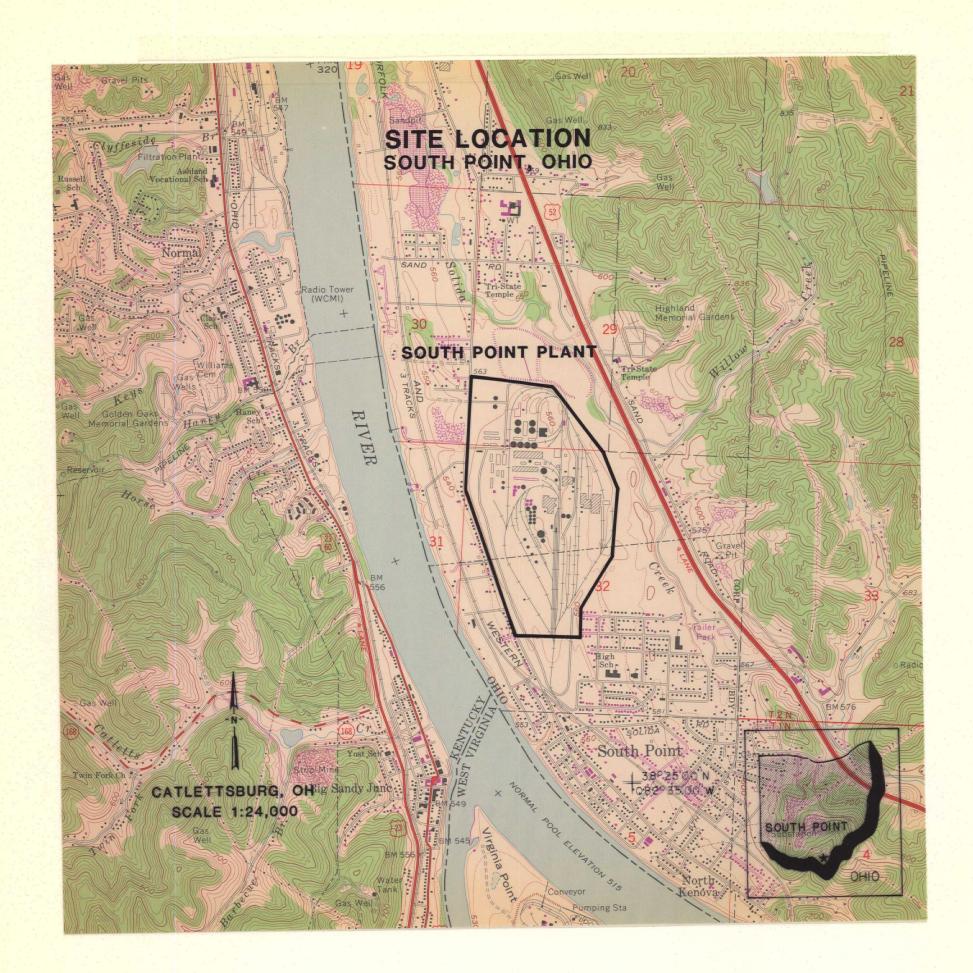
Scale: 1:24,000

Geographic Coordinates: 38°26'15"N 082°35'30"W

County: Lawrence Township 2N Range 17W Section 29

EPA ID No.: OHD 071650592

The South Point Plant covers 75 acres on the Ohio River floodplain in South Point, Lawrence County, Ohio. From 1943 to 1979, Allied Chemical produced ammonia, urea, nitrogen fertilizer, melamine, and formaldehyde at the site. During operations, several landfills and surface impoundments were used for disposal of process wastes. An extraordinary number of leaks and spills in production areas, plus run-off from a large fire, have contaminated the aquifer under the site with nitrates and ammonia. The South Point well field is near the plant and is in jeopardy. Contaminants also have reached the Ohio River where Ashland, Kentucky, draws its water.





# DESCRIPTION UNITED SCRAP LEAD CO., INC. Troy, Ohio

Map Reference: USGS Topographic Quadrangle: Troy, Ohio

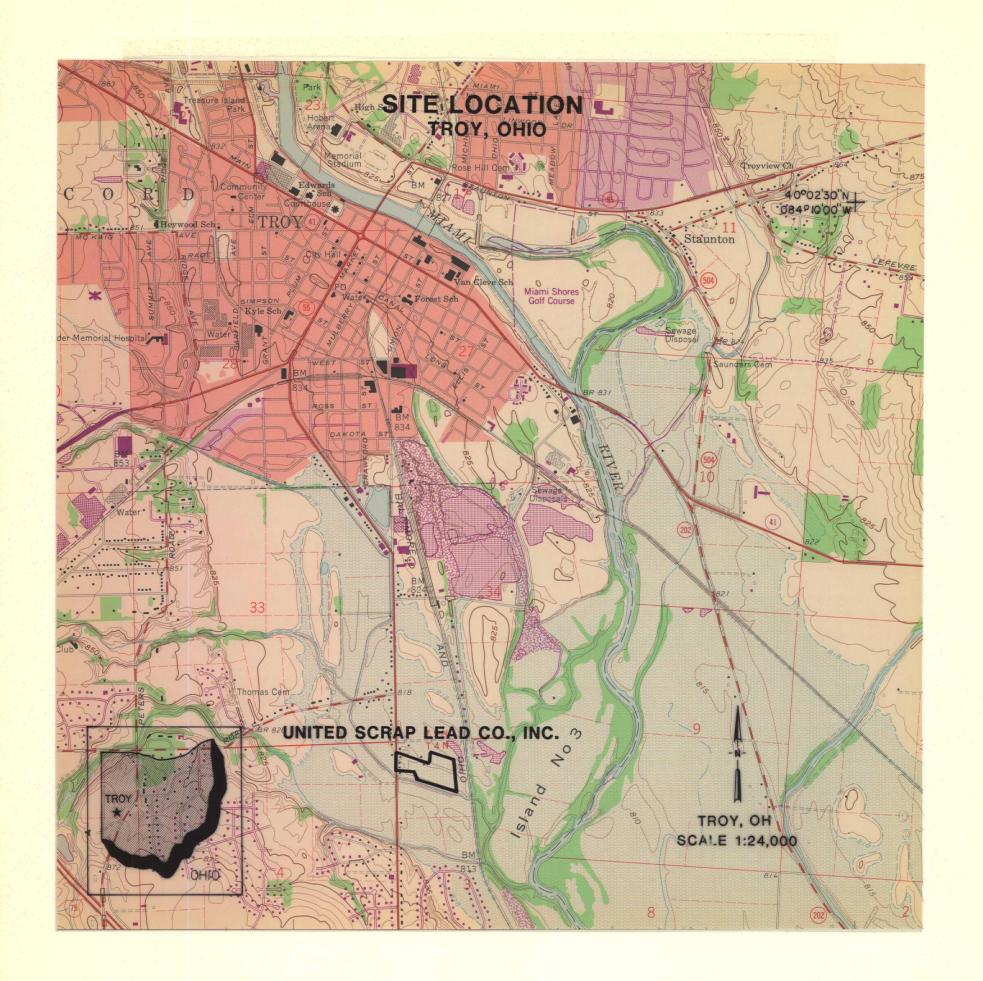
Scale: 1:24,000

Geographic Coordinates: 40°00'32"N 084°11'55"W
County: Miami Township 4N Range 6E Section 3

EPA ID No.: OHD 018392928

The United Scrap Lead Co., Inc., site covers 10 acres south of Troy, Ohio.

Between 1948 and 1980, the company reclaimed lead batteries, generating an estimated 32,000 cubic yards of crushed battery cases, which were used as fill material. The battery acid and rinse water were disposed of in a 12 foot by 8 foot by 9 foot infiltration pit. State files suggest that 500 to 1,000 gallons per day of water containing 14.6 percent sulfuric acid and 20 to 100 milligrams per liter of lead were discharged to the pit. Monitoring wells on site are contaminated with lead. Two residential water wells contain lead above background levels, but within the standards for drinking water.







# DESCRIPTION ZANESVILLE WELL FIELD Zanesville, Ohio

Map Reference: USGS Topographic Quadrangle: Zanesville East, Ohio

Scale: 1:24,000

Geographic Coordinates: 39°58'04"N 081°59'32"W

County: Muskegon Township 1N Range 7W Section 3,4

EPA ID No.: OHD 980794598

The Zanesville Well Field covers 1 acre northeast of Zanesville, Ohio, on the east side of Muskingum River. It supplies water to the city. In late 1981, the State found that 3 of the 13 production wells were highly contaminated. A ground water study conducted by EPA identified trichloroethylene (TCE) as a primary contaminant; lesser concentrations of dichloroethylene and chloroform were also present. The city took the three contaminated wells out of service and began flushing to remove contaminants remaining in the water lines. By August 1982, the contaminated wells were still not in use but were being continually pumped to reduce the contamination and prevent its further migration into the well field. A nearby production well was also not in use because of the danger of contamination.

